

By Authority.



Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Honolulu, March 16, 1888.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that official notice having this day been communicated to this Department by Mr. Taro Ando, Japanese Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, that

MR. TOITICHI TAKASUGI

has arrived as an Attaché to the Japanese Consulate-General.

Therefore the said Toitichi Takasugi is hereby acknowledged as such Attaché and all his official acts are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of the Government.

(Signed) JONA. AUSTIN,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

H. W. MIST, Secretary.

129-34 1210-11

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed May 4, 1882, the Birthday of Kamehameha III. March 17th, will be observed as a National Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Kingdom will be closed on that day.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 2, 1888. 1208-31

School Notice.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

HONOLULU, March 3, 1888.

The regular vacation of all Government Schools, at the close of the first school session of the year, will extend from Friday, the 6th, to Monday, the 30th of April next.

The additional week has been given this year for the purpose of holding conventions for the instruction of teachers. The time to be devoted to that object will extend from Monday, the 16th, to Friday, the 20th of April, both inclusive, and all Government teachers within the sections designated in the published notice of the Inspector-General of Schools, on the subject, will be required to attend.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,

184 1208-31 Secretary.

School Notice.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

HONOLULU, March 3, 1888.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Education that, all teachers in the Government employ, teaching in the English language, not holding two-year certificates, and not under any disability, must attend Normal Classes for one week, from April 16, to April 20, inclusive.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Board as Instructors:

A. T. Atkinson, at Honolulu, for all Oahu teachers.

H. S. Townsend, at Hilo, for Hilo and Puna teachers.

P. L. Lord, at Kohala, for North and South Kohala teachers.

M. M. Scott, at Kona Waena, for North and South Kona.

John A. Moore, at Waikuku, for all Maui teachers.

J. K. Birkett, at Lahine, for Kauai teachers.

J. H. Van Gieson, at Halawa, for Molokai teachers.

Kau teachers may present themselves at Kona Waena; Hamakua teachers at Kohala or Hilo as they desire.

The Board of Education authorizes the several School Agents to pay the expense of transit to and from the places designated.

Any persons desiring to become teachers may attend the classes.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,

Inspector-General of Schools.

184 1208-31

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HONOLULU, March 6, 1888.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held this day the following regulations were adopted:

In pursuance with the power vested in the Board of Health by Section 281 of the Civil Code, the following regulations have this day been adopted by the Board of Health:

1—All householders within the limits of the Nuuanu Stream, School and Kihuna streets to Alapai and South streets to the sea, whether tenants or owners, are hereby required to keep the premises under their control free from rubbish and garbage and to remove the same at least once each week, at their own expense, to the new land at the foot of Richards street or such other places as may be designated by the Agent of the Board of Health.

2—Householders may avail themselves of the service of garbage collectors authorized by the Board of Health, who will call at stated intervals, for which a monthly charge will be made.

3—These regulations shall take effect from and after Monday, March 12, 1888.

Sections 281 and 287 of the Civil Code read as follows:

Section 281. "The Board of Health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness within the respective districts of the Kingdom, and on board of any vessels as it shall judge necessary for the public health and safety."

Section 287. "Whenever any such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness shall be found on private property the Board of Health or any Health Agent shall order the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within forty-eight hours; and if the owner or occupant shall neglect so to do, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

N. B. EMERSON,

President Board of Health.

1209-41

Notice is hereby given that forty (40) more Lots have been set apart in the vicinity of Kapaeha, Hamakua, Hawaii, and are now ready for disposal under the Homestead Law.

Maps of these lots can be seen and any re-

quired information obtained upon application to the Land Office, Government Building, Honolulu, or to J. R. Mills at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 13, 1888.

192-24 1210-31

During my absence from the Kingdom W. R. LAWRENCE

will act as Superintendent of Public Works.

WM. E. ROWELL,

Bureau Public Works, Honolulu, March 13, 1888.

Approved:

LORIN A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

192-31 1210-11

Notice.

The following persons are duly authorized Agents of the Board of Health:

R. W. Meyer, Molokai.
Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, Oahu.
C. B. Reynolds, Honolulu, Oahu.
Wm. H. Tell, Honolulu, Oahu.
Hale Kala, Honolulu, Oahu.
Dr. C. B. Wood, Honolulu, Oahu.
Dr. A. B. Carter, Waialua, Oahu.
Dr. D. Campbell, Waimea, Kauai.
Dr. S. E. Craddock, Hanalei, Kauai.
Dr. Geo. Herbert, Kealia, Kauai.
Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Lihue, Kauai.
Dr. J. K. Smith, Koloa, Kauai.
Thos. W. Everett, Wailuku, Maui.
Dr. F. B. Sutcliffe, Wailuku, Maui.
Dr. C. G. Ball, Makawao, Maui.
Dr. H. L. Curtis, Hana, Maui.
Dr. Jno. Heddick, Lahaina, Maui.
Dr. J. H. Kimball, Hilo, Hawaii.
Dr. C. B. Greenfield, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Dr. A. F. Raymond, Kau, Hawaii.
Dr. B. D. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii.
Dr. C. A. Peterson, Molokai.

N. B. EMERSON,

President Board of Health.

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The following Gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Road Boards for the several Districts of the Kingdom, under the Act approved November 25th, 1887:

HAWAII.

HILO.

C. C. Kennedy, Chairman; W. W. Goodale, John Scott.

NORTH HILO.

Jno. M. Lydgate, Chairman; Thomas Hint, Jno. N. Wright.

PUNA.

J. E. Elderts, Chairman; W. H. Shipman, Robert R. Rycroft.

KAU.

Edward Smith, Chairman; Hugh Center, Julian Monsarrat.

HAMAKUA.

J. M. Horner, Chairman; W. H. Rickard, W. Horner.

NORTH KOHALA.

H. P. Wood, Chairman; H. H. Renton, Robert Hall.

SOUTH KOHALA.

Francis Spencer, Chairman; Z. Paakiki, Jas. Bright.

NORTH KONA.

J. Kaelemakule, Chairman; S. P. Kaulawamaka, J. H. Waipulani.

SOUTH KONA.

T. K. Robert Amala, Chairman; J. W. Smith, J. W. Kuaimoku.

MAUI.

Thos. Evans, Chairman; A. Hanueberg, W. Y. Horner.

LAHAINA.

W. H. Cornwell, Chairman; R. D. Walbridge, H. Morrison.

KAUAI.

A. M. Sproull, Chairman; David Center, Oscar Unna.

MAKAWAO.

W. J. Lowrie, Chairman; W. P. A. Brewer, L. von Tempky.

MOLOKAI.

R. W. Meyer, Chairman; W. A. Kukamano, S. Kekahuna.

OAHU.

J. Downie, Chairman; Jas. Olds, D. L. Steward.

KOOLAPOKO.

James Donnelly, Chairman; Wm. King, Naimoa.

KOOLAUA.

Robert Halstead, Chairman; James Gay, Armstrong Smith.

KAWAIAU.

A. J. Campbell, Chairman; A. Ahrens, George Campbell.

KAUAI.

Jared K. Smith, Chairman; Anton' Cropp, A. Dreier.

KAUAI.

S. W. Wilcox, Chairman; B. W. T. Purvis, S. Kala.

KAWAIAU.

Z. S. Spalding, Chairman; Saml. Hundley, Daniel Lovell.

KAUAI.

Chas. Koelling, Chairman; J. Chas. Long, H. H. Garstine.

KAUAI.

A. Robinson, Chairman; Hans P. Faye, F. W. Glade.

KAUAI.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1888.

1208-34

Butter Scotch.

HONOLULU, Mar. 17, 1888.

MR. HORN—Dear Sir: I sent to you last evening for some Butter Scotch for two children who have a bad cold on the chest, and I must say it is the only true Butter Scotch I have tasted since I left my native country (Lancashire, England), which is famous for it. Yours respectfully,

MRS. R. CAYFORD.

P. S.—The Butter Scotch loosened the tightness on the chest at once and the cough was much easier.

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

The following is from the San Francisco Call. It is remarkable for its want of faith in the doctrine that Col. Spreckels is omnipotent on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. There is also scepticism to be found therein as to the enormous fortunes to be multiplied out of the beet sugar enterprise of the same energetic capitalist:

"The interest taken in the investigation of the sugar trust in New York appears to have been intensified by rumors that Claus Spreckels of this coast was about to start an opposition to the great monopoly. This would be good news for consumers if it were true; but there is no reason to believe that Mr. Spreckels contemplates anything of the kind. He has two ways of his own on hand, one with the American refinery and the other with people who ought to grow beets and won't unless he guarantees them against all loss and surrenders to them all the profits; and belligerent as he may be—he is a man of whom it may be said, as was said of Sossie, that the vigor of his arm perishes when it is at rest—those two little contrivances are sufficient to engross his attention. When the time comes that his product of beet sugar renders his alliance desirable for the trust it will probably be considered."

The Report of the Collector-General of Customs—Hon. A. S. Cleg-horn—for 1887 has been issued, making a pamphlet of 120 pages. From the introductory letter of that official to the Minister of Finance it is learned that the total value of exports and imports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$14,473,288, as against \$15,335,024 for 1886, showing a decrease in Hawaiian commerce of \$861,736. This decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the export trade of \$927,838, the total exports of both domestic and foreign production for 1887 amounting to \$9,529,447 as against \$10,457,285 in 1886. Of our foreign commerce 90.79 per cent. was with the United States or \$13,138,916 in value; 4.58 per cent. with Great Britain, valued at \$661,570; 1.27 per cent. with Germany, valued at \$184,561; 1.12 per cent. with Australia and New Zealand, valued at \$163,001, and 39 per cent. with other countries, valued at \$56,544. In the introduction referred to the decimal mark is omitted from before the percentage of "other countries," and the large figure showing a mistake somewhere a little calculation is made, which reveals a deficiency of 1.85 per cent. somewhere. Reference to a table elsewhere shows that the introduction note omitted 1.85 per cent. of trade with China and Japan, valued at \$268,722 57.

"The total imports of merchandise was \$4,943,840, as against \$4,877,738 during the preceding year, showing an increase of \$66,102. The increase in the value of dutiable goods was \$196,814; goods free by treaty fell off \$139,443; goods bonded increased \$19,911, and goods free by law fell off \$11,180." Revelations made in the Legislature at the extra session will probably show where the falling off last referred to had room to occur, and that for the benefit of the revenue. "The excess of the value of exports over imports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$4,585,606, being a falling off of \$877,030, as compared with 1886." This falling off is more than accounted for by the decrease in exports as above stated; therefore it shows the "balance of trade" to have been against us last year in a way that precludes consolation from the theory of "superior purchasing power" causing a gain of imports over exports. There has, however, been an increase of \$14,558 in Customs revenue, the amount being \$595,002 as against \$580,444 in 1886.

An interesting table in the Collector-General's report is that of quantities of the principal domestic exports of the Hawaiian Islands during the ten years 1878 to 1887, inclusive. From this may be seen the rapid development of the sugar industry, the increase in production having been all but continuous. There was a slight falling off in 1883 from the previous year, and another last year in comparison with 1886. The sugar exported in 1878 was 38,431,458 pounds, lowest in the ten years; 1886 gives the highest production, 216,223,615 pounds; last year's export, 212,763,647 pounds.

Rice production has increased as between the first and last year in about the same ratio as sugar, but fluctuated much more during the period. There was a continuous decrease in rice from 1882 down to last year, both 1885 and 1886 having been somewhat below 1881. In 1878 it was 2,767,798 pounds, lowest of the ten; 1887 was highest with 13,684,200 pounds; next highest, 1882, with 12,169,475 pounds, up to which there had been an increase of from one to two million pounds a year from 1878. It takes from the increase in rice when the figures for paddy—un-hulled rice—are viewed. There was an export of 2,784,861 pounds of paddy in 1878, dropping to 38,815 the next year and out altogether in 1880, then beginning with 102,370 in 1881 there is an increase until 1,368,705 pounds is recorded for 1883, followed by a drop to 46,224 in 1884 and blanks the two succeeding years, concluding with the paltry amount of 400 pounds the past year. Taking rice and paddy together the product of 1887 exceeds that of 1878 by 8,131,541 pounds. With a firm market at the close of the period, and the quantity produced nearly doubling over the

last previous year, the rice industry makes a most satisfactory appearance. The value of last year's export was over half a million dollars.

Wool exports fell and rose among the three, four and five hundred thousand during the period, until last year the export suddenly dwindled to 75,911 pounds. In 1878 it was 522,757 pounds; the highest was 528,913 pounds in 1882.

Tallow was highest in 1878, being 239,941 pounds; 1879 and 1885 were blank; next lowest was 2,864 pounds in 1884; last year it was 56,713 as against 21,305 pounds the previous year.

Pulu has been driven out of the market by more favored upholstery material. It begins in the period under review with 212,740 pounds, followed by a rapid decline till 1885, which shows a slight increase over the previous year, only to be succeeded by two blanks, a flicker of 465 pounds in 1884, concluding with a vacant record the past three years.

Coffee is another decayed industry according to the returns, although a record of the home consumption might put it in a much more favorable light. In 1878 the export was highest of the ten years, 127,963; next highest was 99,508 pounds in 1880, an improvement over the preceding year; lowest, 1,675 pounds in 1885; last year, 5,300, a decline of 631 pounds from 1886, being the least marked fluctuation between any two succeeding years.

Molasses began better than it ended, but there is nothing serious in the fact, as it is owing to the increased proportion of sugar got out of the cane. The export in 1878 was 93,136 gallons; in 1887, 71,222; highest, 263,587 gallons in 1881; lowest, 57,941 in 1885.

Peanuts started with 2,312 pounds, jumping up to 27,575 in 1879, then, alas, disappearing altogether.

Goat skins show highest at the start, being 64,525 pieces in 1878, the lowest 16,233 last year, and fluctuating in the interim between that number and 31,013, second highest, in 1880.

Fungus is a dead article, beginning with 22,364 pounds, decreasing nearly 90 per cent. in 1879, then rising to 14,801 pounds the next year, followed by figures of between one and five thousand up to 1885, when it drops out of the returns.

Whale oil was exported to the amount of 7,254 gallons in 1878 and 14,662 in 1880, all the other years being blank. Whale bone shows 14,865 pounds in 1878, 816 in 1879 and 10,977 in 1880, then falls out.

Bananas have increased, but the last year has not the best record. The amount in 1878 was 13,431 bunches; in 1887, 58,938; highest, 60,046 in 1885; lowest, 12,369 in 1879.

Hides have fluctuated and show little increase. The number exported in 1878 was 25,309; in 1887, 28,639; highest, 38,955 in 1883; lowest, 19,045 in 1885.

Rum is missing since 1880, when 840 gallons were exported, a decline from 2,184 in 1879 and 4,799 in 1878. Sheep skins begin with 2,230 in 1880 and end with 6,871 last year. The highest was 9,255 in 1886, and lowest the first above mentioned.

Cattle moved out famously with 467 head in 1878, but only to subside to 50 the next year and then remain strictly at home.

Poi had an export of 442 pounds in 1878, but our national dish could, apparently, make no way against the onions and flesh pots of Egypt, for the quantity diminished to 167 pounds the following year, then 30 and 29 and 12 pounds until no more is heard of it. Betel leaves began with 221 pounds, dropped in 1879 to 62, then went into the two and three hundreds till 1883, when the export was 1,026, followed by a drop of more than half and declining until 1887 shows a sharp increase to 741 pounds against 295 the previous year.

Salt only seasons the returns for the first four years, with 180, 50, 14 and 302 tons respectively.

Calf skins vary immensely and decline enormously, the export in 1878 having been 651 compared with 82 in 1887. The lowest was 26 in 1885.

Dried bananas only began in 1884 with 106 boxes, followed by 892 in 1885 and none since.

Taro flour was first exported in 1886, to the amount of 440 pounds, handsomely increasing to 1,840 last year. This bids fair to please the Egyptians better than poi, its kindred product, did.

Awa has no record of export up to 1886, the amount that year being 20,372, declined to 9,636 last year. More familiar narcotics will probably hold the outside world in sway sufficiently for a while.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It looked dusty in Europe about the Bulgarian question the day before the death of Emperor William absorbed universal attention.

"TRITURATION" is a good trope as used in a certain sense by the Sydney Herald, but that paper should have applied the thing itself to a solecistic phrase in the same article. When it says (italic ours), "There is little doubt but that" such and such should happen, it makes use of a double negative that has become lamentably common in less pretentious prints.

The American continental round trip has become a marvel of cheapness. Just think, you who have paid as much and more for the journey one way two or three years ago, of excursion return tickets issued between Boston or New York and San Francisco for \$93 75, with stay-over privilege at any point east of the Missouri and good for three months! The odd three dollars and "six bits"

tacked on to the decimal amount indicates that the fare is figured down to a fine point.

LOS ANGELES, California, has over seven miles of electric street railway in operation. The cars make a working speed of ten miles an hour, sometimes attaining twenty miles on a stretch. The trolley system is used, the cars being made by J. G. Bull & Co. of Philadelphia. Before putting mules and horses on the projected Honolulu street car line, it ought to be definitely ascertained whether electricity would not be more economical.

LORD Dufferin's appointment as British Ambassador to Italy is regarded as significant, from the facts that his lordship is one of the finest British diplomatists of the age and the Italian capital has been hitherto considered a minor diplomatic post. Italy has now one of the best navies in Europe and a well-organized army. She has been helping out the British Eastern policy by undertaking the expedition to Abyssinia, but now it appears that an understanding is to be sought between the two nations bearing directly upon European affairs.

It is of great interest to these Islands, with so much land to be reclaimed, to watch the progress of irrigation in other countries. A prodigious scheme has been set on foot in New Mexico, the survey being about completed for a huge canal. The canal is surveyed for 130 miles, and the total cost is estimated to be \$4,970,000. It will begin at a point near Los Luis on the Rio Grande, and the cost of construction to San Antonio will be about \$28,000 per mile. Over the Jornada de Muerte the work will be easy, and the cost will be about \$17,000 per mile, with the exception of a tunnel a mile and a half long, which is estimated to cost about \$13,000. The completion of this canal and a reservoir scheme will bring under cultivation over three million acres of arid land. Gen. G. B. Bowman, the originator of the project, is at Washington soliciting aid from Congress. It will be seen by our foreign news summary that a bill has passed the United States Senate which contemplates a national irrigation scheme for reclaiming the vast deserts of the West for cultivation. A California paper has the following account of an irrigation enterprise conducted by Californians in Australia: "Private advices from Australia report the Chaffey Brothers, the enterprising founders of Ontario, are making rapid progress with the new irrigated colony, which they are establishing on the immense tract of land granted to them by the Government of Victoria on condition that they bring water on it. The enterprise is an entirely novel one for Australia and the easy-going residents of the Antipodes gaze upon the doings of the go-ahead and spunky Americans with open-mouthed wonder. A large area has already been planted in fruit trees and vines, and the lots on the main avenue of the townsite have already all been sold. Southern California enterprise, not content with transforming our deserts into gardens, seems destined to make all the waste places of the earth blossom."

Supreme Court—At Chambers.

MONDAY, March 12th.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON.

Estate Kane. Kananani appointed administrator under \$1,500 bond.

BEFORE THE FULL BENCH.

Board of Immigration vs. Hakala Plantation. Decision for defendant.

In the matter of Z. Kalai, Police Justice of Kohala. Misconduct in office. Decision rendered, ordering respondent dismissed from office.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BICKERTON.

Joas de Costa vs. W. C. Parke, assignee of Joaquin Zablar, a bankrupt. Assumpsit, \$185. Plaintiff appeals from a judgment of the Justice of the Peace Court of Honolulu, where judgment was rendered, December 7, 1887, in favor of defendant. Heard and decision reserved.

TUESDAY, March 13th.